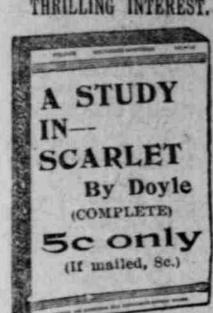
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ROBBED OF \$147,000.

Story Told by a Chicagoan Who Disappeared on His Wedding Day.

CHICAGO, June 2.-A singular story is told by M. P. Chapman, of No. 447 West Van Buren street, who disappeared just before his marriage was to have occurred, carrying \$147,000 in certified checks with him. Chapman was to have been married last night to Mrs. Mary Burkett, and left home during the day to draw \$2,000 from the bank. Mrs. Burkett notified the police after the wedding guests had assembled that her flance was missing, and that as he had worn \$147,000 in checks and securities, sewed into his hat, she feared that he had been robbed and murdered. Chapman, who is fifty-five years old, was sandbagged and robbed several years ago, and as a result he became deaf. The \$147,000 was Mr. Chapman's own money. He is a well-known local speculator, and originally came from Oswego, Ill. His eccentricities have often caused comment. One of his peculiarities was a fondness for cheap apartments. Chapman returned to his home during the

day after having, according to his story, been drugged, robbed and left on the bank of the Desplaines river, near Lyons, twelve miles from Chicago. He says he was met by three men while on his way down town, was overpowered and drugged, and when he recovered consciousness, twelve hours had been taken. Dazed and weak, he wandered about in the darkness until he found himself in Lyons, and later made his way to his apartments.

FAMILY POISONED.

Three Persons at the Point of Death and Four Seriously III.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.- The family of Abraham Alburger, of No. 1217 Germantown avenue, consisting of seven persons, was poisoned this morning while eating breakfast. Three-Mrs. Mary Fisher, Philip Fisher and Laura Alburger-are lying at the point of death. The other members of the family-Abraham Alburger, H. John Fisher, Philip Fisher, sr., and little Mary Fisherare seriously ill, but are thought to be out of danger. Philip Fisher, sr., is a sonin-law of Alburger. The family had intended going to the park for a day's outing. The colored servant prepared a light breakfast of coffee, tea, chocolate and bread and butter. Immediately after drinking the liquids the family were selzed with violent fits of vomiting and suffered intense pain. A physician was called and pronounced the filness to be the result of poisoning. Heroof the family were relieved. It is not known how or by whom the poison was placed in the liquids.

Mrs. Hedburg Testifies.

ST. PAUL, June 2 .- Mrs. Hedburg, widow of the officer shot by Lleutenant Maney, who is now on trial by court-martial at Fort Snelling, was on the stand as a wit-ness to-day, her testimony referring particularly to the letter written by Lieutenant Maney to Captain Hedburg on which much of the case depends. At the conclusion of her testimony attorney Blair, for Lieutenant Maney, began his argument to the court.

A Prosperous Co-Operative Colony. NEW YORK, June 2 -- E. O. Ball, of this city, editor of the official paper of the Topolobampo Colony, says that the recent-ly published dispatches from Abliene, Kan., stating that the colony is involved in litigation over an irrigation canal and the title to the land, and has abandoned the co-operative plan is untrue. Mr. Ball adds: "The colony was never more prosperous than at present."

Killed His Wife.

ST. LOUIS, June 2.-Shortly after midnight this morning Mrs. Lizzie Lockner, a beautiful woman, was shot and killed by her husband, who escaped from the house after firing the fatal shot. Lockner and his wife are both Hebrews. The murderer has been out of employment for some time and despondency over their poverty is thought to have been his reason for committing the terrible deed.

Semi-Somnolent for Twenty Years. GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., June 2 .- There died yesterday, at the county poor house, Sylvester Edwards, aged seventy-one years, who for nearly twenty years had been in semi-somnolent condition,

BOWEN - MERRILL NO. 1'S REVELATIONS

Sensational Disclosures by P. J. P. Tynan, the Irish Invincible.

Inside History of the Phoenix Park Murders and Other Events in Ireland's Stormy Career.

METHODS OF THE ASSASSINS

How Lord Cavendish and Secretary Burke Were Removed.

The Unnamed Leaders in the Conspiracy, the "Inner Circle" and Doings of the Dublin Council.

NEW YORK, June 2.-The New York World has obtained advance proofs of the sensational book upon Irish affairs, written by P. J. P. Tynan, the Irish Invincible, more generally known as "Number One." The book referred to is entitled "The Irish National Invincibles and Their Times," and its apparent purpose is to establish beyond a doubt the connection of the "Invincibles" with the Irish parliamentary party. On the other hand, it is asserted by some Irishmen that Mr. Tynan's book was written in order to further the campaign of Lord Salisbury and the Tory party, and that it is simply campaign literature from the Conservative camp. In fact, it is stated that, even at this time, before the book is supposed to have been seen by more than a few friends of the author, copious extracts from it have been made and that millions of circulars calling attention to Mr. Tynan's book have been printed ready for distribution to English voters upon the dissolution of Parliament.

The Irish parliamentary party publicly denounced the authors of the Phoenix Park crimes and, in so doing, it is claimed by Mr. Tynan, they were "sailing under false colors to betray the trusting Irish." "For this," says Mr. Tynan, in his introductory chapter, "and for the purpose of exposing their hypocrisy, this book was undertaken. In assailing the policy and actions of the Invincibles, these false parliamentarians were heaping mountains of infamy on their own memories."

It is claimed that the book proves, in the first place, that the assertions of the London Times which resulted in the Parnell trial were not only absolutely true as far as they went, but that they might have gone to a far greater length than they did and still have been correct. It also claims to show that there existed during the great struggle which took place in Ireland under the Land League and its subsequent development the Invincible Brotherhood, a de jure government, as completely organized as the de facto government, the word of the former being law throughout the country at the time, whilst that of the latter was, through its impotence, only an object of ridicule to those who were watching the struggle which Ireland was making for freedom against her "hereditary foe

It is also asserted that when public indignation reached its culminating point with the Phoenix Park affair the manifesto put out by the Irish parliamentary party at the time, denouncing the act, was a mere hypocritical ruse, and that, instead of condemning or attempting to prevent further occurrences of the sort, the men who cried shame upon the deeds created the whole movement, and were responsible for it as if they had committed the crime themselves. In fact, it is claimed by Tynan that the agitation which produced the Phoenix Park murder, the wholesale assassination through Ireland, the dynamite outrages, was actually the revolt of a nation with the prominent members of the Irish parliamentary party as leaders, and not the desperate effort of a few fanatics to win notoriety for themselves.

METHODS OF THE INNER CIRCLE. Tynan's book is supposed to reveal the methods and workings of what is known as the "Inner Circle," as its author was the trusted leader of the whole campaign. The Phoenix Park murders were, it is asserted, deliberately planned by him, and were intended as an offset to the imprisonment of his chieftain, Parnell, in an English prison. He was empowered, however, on behalf of the organization of Irish Independents, for which it is claimed all Irishmen would vote if free from the trammels of foreign rule and its blasting influences. In referring to the Pigott matter, considerable light is thrown upon that peculiar affair. It appears that Pigott was deceived in one way, although not in the main points of the case, which were in ac-

cordance with his statements. The drift of the whole thing seems to be to urge cessation of all constitutional agitation in Ireland, and inaugurate a policy of later, he found that his \$147,000 in certified dynamite and terror which shall compel England to surrender her claims to Ireland instead of asking her to give some crumbs of comfort in a charitable way to her sister, Ireland, through the medium of parliametary agitation. Tynan unhesitatingly denounces Gladstone

as the typical hypocrite of his age, and the failure of constitutional agitation is, as he states, only a repetition of history and another evidence of the perfidy of the Briton and his unwillingness to render justice unless compelled to do so by force. "Provincialists" is the word which Tynan scornfully substitutes for the title "Nationalists," claimed by the Irish par-liamentary party. He says that "Irishmen will never gain the respect of mankind while their political warfare is so conducted. He blames Charles Stewart Parnell and James Stephens "for not forcing the issues with the British enemy. The defection of both men when the crisis came proved that Ireland's leaders lacked the nerve to follow up their work by the only possible solution-action." This statement refers to a striking chapter in the book wherein an account is given of the secret preparations made by the Invincibles to rescue Parnell during his imprisonment in Kilmainham jail. For this every prepara-tion had been made—a vessel was ready to carry him from beneath the enemy's flag-but Parnell had not the courage and refused to leave. Had he accepted the plan of rescue, the so-called constitutional agitation would have openly assumed the manlier attitude of Wolf-Tone and George

Parnell's Phoenix Park proclamation, denouncing the killing of Burke and Caven-dish, Tynan refers to as "the policy of infamy," and demonstrates that it establishes a clear case of Parnell denounc-ing himself. The book styles the Parnell movement, with its Invincible affiliation, "the Parnellite government," end justifies the phrase by an eleborate description of the thorough organization of that movement. When the land league was formally suppressed by the British government in the fall of ISSI it was secretly revived under the name of "Invincible Organization." In view of this fact, Tynan asks "how dare they (the Irish parliamentary party) declare publicly, after the Phoenix Park affair, that it (the invincible government) was open to condemnation, and betray men by enrolling them in its

The book points out that the object of the British government is to crush out the life of any Irish movement towards national independence by fostering the com-paratively harmless home rule movement, which does not interfere with Ireland's continuance as a province of the empire. To this end, it is stated, the British authorities are seeking the unanimous con-demnation of the Invincibles as criminals by the Irish people themselves—a con-demnation already secured from the lips of the home rulers.

THE INVINCIBLES. "The Invincibles sprang into exictence," says Tynan, "by order of the Parnellite government of Ireland, elected by the Irish nation. In the face of the events, the 'acted lie,' by which the Parnellites repudiated all association with the 'suppression,' " says Tynan, "in the Phoenix Park and the probable contradiction of this statement by men who think their connection cannot be roven, we state most emplatically that

tacts, as narrated in this volume, are known to the writers personally and can be substantiated by plenty of living witnesses which will bring the association lamentably close to the core of highest and extreme responsibility and to the very seat and center of actual power and authority."

At this crisis of affairs, observes Tynan, many members of the parliamentary party sought safety from possible danger by absenting themselves from Ireland—"to their shame be it recorded." In every province of Ireland the Invincible movement was spread by leading Parnellites. It was decided by the Parnellite government, which was also, with two exceptions, the executive was also, with two exceptions, the executive of the Invincibles, that there was no alternative but to meet the "assassin rule" of The vengeance of the Invincibles was primarily directed against the "two bureaucrats of Dublin Castle"—the chief and un-

crats of Dublin Castle"—the chief and under secretaries. The Viceroy of Ireland was to be exempted so long as he refrained from actual executive duties. If he assumed them he, as well as the secretaries, was to be at once "removed." It did not matter who occupied the detested offices. It was the official existence of the offices themselves which would not be tolerated. In Dublin the Invincibles were mainly composed of men from the Irish revolutionary brotherhood and in the country districts recruited from the suppressed Land League. The organizer in the country districts was a prominent Parnellite. "It districts was a prominent Parnellite. "It was through no fault of his that the Invincibles did not make a redder record." He had no connection with the Phoenix Park incident, though a party to the policy of which it was the active exponent. The organization did not exist outside of Ireland. It was composed of native born Ireland. It was composed of native born Irishmen in Ireland. The book states that "one Parnellite member of Parliament" wanted to go to Ireland to "remove" Mr. Forster, the predecessor of Lord Frederick Cavendish, as Chief Secretary. The memher, it is claimed, remains to this day one of the leaders of the Provincialists (home

rule parliamentary party.)

The Invincible administration appointed three men to take charge of the conduct of affairs. "All but two members of the executive were high officials in the Parnellite Irish government." The trio in charge of the active conduct of affairs purchased through a certain valuable recruit, distin-guished by Tynan as "D." the knives used in killing Burke and Cavendish in Phoenix Park. These weapons were sent to Dublin through a courageous lady. Though this me-dium of transit was adopted as being safer than had a man carried the knives, Tynan characterizes it as ill advised and as having been "cruel and unmanly." Yet it proved the devotion to the country of a brave

The three men in charge of active affairs Tynan describes as "J," "2" and "F." "J" was a strong advocate of rapid action, and the originator of the title "Invincible." He the originator of the title "Invincible." He had one or two special friends among the leading Parnellites, while "2" was in the confidence of all the leaders. At this time an important member, mentioned in the book as "K," was enrolled in the Invincibles. He had been enlisted at a meeting of the Irish Parliamentary members, and was astounded upon learning their secret policy. This man had previously looked upon the Parnellite pallamentary move-ment as folly, but he now became convinced that it was because of this secret vigorous policy that the Irish-American National leaders were supporting Parnell. Then he switched off on the theory that the "acute crisis had forced the Parnellite party to take action in spite of themselves." Then he took counsel of his friend "F." "F" told "K" of the true state of affairs, but advised him to refrain from letting "2" know the extent of his information Through the influence of "2" upon "K" the latter obtained a new recruit to the Invincibles. This recruit Mr. Tynan calls "X," at that time "a Parnellite member of the British Parliament." "K" was afterwards, it is stated, appointed chief of the Dublin council of the Invincibles.

THE DUBLIN COUNCIL. Tynan describes the system of organization adopted by the Dublin Invincibles' Council. All correspondence was destroyed when read. Notwithstanding this precaution a panic possessed the Parnellites in Parliament when the Pigott forgeries appeared in the Times. It was finally decided to attempt the "removal" of Mr. Forster, then Chief Secretary for Ireland, and a certain part of Dublin quays, near Phoenix Park, was selected. A plan of attack was arranged and Invincible sentries were posted along the route the Chief Secretary's carriage took through the streets, but a mistake in the prearranged system of secret signals caused the plan to prove abortive. Because of this failure, Carey was removed from any consultative position on the council. A second opportunity to "remove" Secretary Forster was abandoned because of the presence of ladies in his carriage, which the Invincibles feared to injure through accident. Next came the "Kilmainham treaty," the release of Parnell and the resignation of Chief Secretary Forster, events which mystified the Invincible Council at Dublin. Tynan points out the falsity of the charges put forth that the Invincible actors in the Phoenix Park tragedy were desperate men, enraged at the conclusion of Parnell's treaty with the government, because the executive of the Invincibles at that very time ordered a continuance of the policy "removal" and expressed wonder that the Dublin council had not already something practical. "K," the responsible Invincible officer in charge in Dublin, received the sanction and orders of the then Irish Parnellite party before striking a blow. The Invincibles were carrying on the war declared by their statesmen. A dispatch from these Parnellite statesmen, it is claimed, would have made the removals in the Phoenix Park on the 6th of May, 1882, an impossibility. "To their honor." says Tynan, "they did not send this dispatch. The honor of the tragic event rests on the statesmanship of the Parnellite movement.' Mr. Tynan then gives exhaustive details

of the preparations for the successful "removal" of Chief Secretary Cavendish and Under Secretary Burke, adding that "every precaution that human ingenuity could devise was taken so that there should be no blunder." The immediate cause of the "removal" was the occurrence of a conflict between the police and people in Ballina, Mayo, where several children were killed by the discharge of rifles in the hands of the police. The astonishing difficulties sur-mounted by the Invincibles in making their attack in Phoenix Park are also described Of Under Secretary Burke he says: "This

official was stained with many crimes com-mitted against Ireland. He was a rebel and renegade in the employment of her He thus refers to Chief Secretary Cavendish: "The new chief of these sav-age destroyers of Ireland deliberately leaving his own home to continue this alien assassin rule from the hour he put his blood-stained foot upon the island it was the sacred duty of Irishmen to suppress him. It was not only sacred duty, but a When the Invincibles went into Phoenix Park they expected that their "removal" of the Secretary would bring on a combat to the death. The Dublin Invincibles were surprised, amazed, and incensed, and indignant "when, on the Monday following the tragic 'removal' of the Secretary, the walls of the Irish metropolis were placarded with the Parnell proclamation denouncing the deed, this infamous proclamation following quickly after the dispatch sent from the agent of the Parnellite government authorizing action on the previous

The astonishing organization perfected by the Invincibles in their plans for an at-tack upon the Irish Viceroy, Earl Spencer, in the Dublin streets, and the inside history of the other stirring events of that momentous period, are told in Tynan's vol-ume. The final total desertion of the In-vincibles by the Irish parliamentary party is also minutely described.

THE "REMOVALS." The actual "removals" in Phoenix Park of the two secretaries is thus described: "The new chief of the British Murder Society had scarcely more than arrived in Dublin Castle to attend to the mummerles attached to the installation of a new usurping Governor General of Ireland to represent his sovereign, when he was made aware that he should be guarded as his predecessor was. The person who con-veyed this information to him was the permanent official, the under secretary of the bureau of assassination. This official was stained with many crimes committed against Ireland; he was a rebel and rene-gade in the employ of her foes; and yet his black offenses were venal compared to those of this new comer, his chief. The Invincible chief never for a moment lost sight of the probability, amounting almost to a certainty, of an alarm being given which would arouse the enemy's garrison and change the whole complexion of the attack. But this, in all human probabili-ties, could not occur before the chiefs of the British murder gang were destroyed. In thus accomplishing their purpose the victory would rest with the Irish. They knew that the closing of the park gates would more than probably follow any noisy commotion, which would also be the signal for the constabulary barracks, which was near by, to pour forth rein-forcements of armed men.

"Every precaution that human ingenuity could devise was taken so that there should be no blunder. That these chiefs of the enemy's murder bureau should be slain was of paramount importance, even if the sacred band perished and every member should be left bleeding in the greensward or roadway near that Phoenix monument.
This could not be accomplished, their leader knew well, without numbers of the foe biting the dust, for the Invincibles were prepared to sell their lives dearly. The sacred band went into the park that aft-ernoon with the impression, which was more strongly shared by the leaders, that

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such swift and rapid success to reward their efforts as actually came to pass; they went there expecting that the suppression of the secretaries would almost certainly bring on a combat to the death, "The newly-arrived chief of the British assassination bureau in Ireland met his confederate, the under secretary, in Phoenix Park by appointment and not by accident, as supposed. The subject of their open-air conference was Forster's dangerous position, which the new invader received with incredulity. The under secretary spoke of the necessity of increasing the vigilance and the number of official guards. Some of these guards, careless and not expecting any attack, were to be seen loitering about, The two confederates were discussing the subject of Forster's danger when the In-

"The hearts of those present stand still for a moment as if their pulsation had ceased, and fingers are mechanically pressed upon the concealed weapons each man bears upon his person. Every ear is straining for the shout of rage from the scattered foe or a signal gun sure to be reechoed by the rattle of small arms. But it assed away; no alarms are sounded. The secretaries are stretched upon the ground. Ireland has struck her assailant and invader back again. In the persons of their chieftains the foe is slain. The four Invincibles mount the car and they are driving off when the Irish paladin who struck the first blow leaves the side of his more youthful yet gallant comrade, and steps again upon the ground. As if in protest against remaining concealed, his revolver has sprung upon the sod. The young man cooly stoops down and picks up his weapon and, resuming his place on the car, the vehicle quickly disappears.'

ARE WE SAXON OR ROMAN? A Study of Race Traits Shows that Roman Blood Governs.

Van Buren Denslew, in Social Economist. Between modern Italy and the vast Roman empire of fourteen centuries there lies, in the average English and American mind, a wide gulf, not merely of distance, but of incongruity. We associate Rome with arms and law, Italy only with arts and beauty. In spirit there has been a transfer of ancient Rome to modern Britain and America, and of the Greek character to Italy and France. We are more willing to regard the Roman empire as the common regard the Roman empire as the common mother of all the nations of modern Europe than to think of the modern Italian nation as a continuation of the Roman race. Hence the appearance, from among men of comparatively modern Roman blood, of certain great leaders of civilization, in Europe, in widely unlike spheres of action, seems almost incongruous Michael Angelo in art, Galileo in scientific discovery, Columbus, to say nothing of Vespucius and Verrezano, in exploration, and Napoleon, Cavour and Garibaldi in war, statesmanship and adventure, include the four first characters in modern Europe. They were all Romans, typically so by descent and blood. Men of legal education admit the pervasive influence which the Roman law has exerted over modern ideas in matters of property, marriage, social relations and political methods and ideas. Men engaged in religious and historical work find that even to-day all intellectual and historical roads lead to Rome. A narrow sectarianism and a meager view of ethnological influence closed the British mind to the abundant proofs that Roman blood had determined the quality of the British race before any Angles, Danes, Saxons or Normans ever landed on the shores of Britain. The Roman had held sway in Britain before the fall of Rome for upward of four centuries between B. C. 43 and A. D. 410. This was longer than the period that has elapsed since the discovery of America by Columbus. In a single campaign of the earlier period of Roman conquests sixty thousand lives had been lost in fighting the

tattooed Britons. There is no evidence that one-sixth as many Angles ever entered the country, and had the whole Angle tribe come, men, women and children, it could not have mustered so many. The Romans filled England with farms until, on one occasion, the great city of Rome (then of 2,-200,000 inhabitants) was rescued from famine by importations of wheat from Britain. Roman roads bound together all the cities and towns of England, and extended far up into Scotiand. The Saxons, and, later, the Angles, came as allies and not as invaders. Their number cannot be known. Britain had been drained of many of its Roman troops in the campaigns in aid of Maximus and in the conquest of Bretagne in Gaul. and in the conquest of Bretagne in Gaul. But it was never overrun like Spain, Germany and Italy by the barbarian tribe of Goths, Huns, Vandals or Visigoths. In no part of Europe were the chances so good of preserving the Roman blood in so large a measure. From Saxons, Angles and Danes the English blood may have drawn saving, trading and plocking qualities. From the original tattooing Britons, Silures or Welsh, Picts and Gaels, they derived endurance and toughness under defeat. But how could they escape deriving from four centuries of Roman admixture those dominating and legislative forces which make

could not possibly hope to expect the modern British face successors to the How little Gladstone's features differ from Cicero's or those of Victor Hugo from the bust of Homer. The face of the most dis-tinguished General Von Moltke is a close production of that of Julius Caesar, yet is not one whit more purely Roman than that of a typical American lawyer and Senator, Lyman Trumbull, of Illinois. The English and Americans become, on a little investi-gation, more clearly the countrymen of Cato, Caesar, Angelo, Galileo, Columbus and Napoleon, than thousands of those who were born within the sound of the Tiber, but of immigrant blood from Sicily, Lybia, Egypt or Thrace. The British and American type of character is not Anglo-Saxon. It did not originate on the Elbe; it derives its strongest traits from that race which has been the most forceful and masterful for thirty centuries.

An Advertising Man.

Washington Post. "The brightest man in Philadelphia, in my opinion," said Mr. J. C. Benning, of the Quaker City, at the Shoreham, "is M. M. Gillam, or Max Gillam, as he is called by his friends, who writes John Wanamaker's uniquely-worded advertisements. For doing this he gets a salary of \$12,500 a year. He has been with Wanamaker for the past six years. with Wanamaker for the past six years, and before that was a reporter and city editor of the Record. He has the absolute confidence of his chief, and as liberal an advertiser as that gentleman is, no man gets a cent out of him for newspaper notices unless Gillam says the word. "The latter has a fine library and does his work in the big store in a room especially fitted up for him. Every morning makes the round, consulting with the heads of the various departments and the buyers, receiving suggestions from them as to special lines that need the attention of the public. Then it takes him about two hours more to put the suggestions in shape for the press in his own peculiarly catchy and original style."

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